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Country programme document for Albania (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. After 46 years of communism, Albania began its democratic and market transition in 1991. Today, Albania is a functioning parliamentary-presidential democracy. Since June 2014, it is a candidate country for accession to the European Union (EU). With a gross national income per capita of $4,450, Albania is an upper-middle-income country in the high human development category.[1] Following the 2008 Eurozone crises, however, growth stalled and the percentage of people living in poverty increased from 12.4 to 14.3 per cent of the population, reaching 18 per cent among women.[2] In the past decade, Albania's population decreased by 9 per cent, to 2.8 million, due to migration. In 2015 alone, some 65,000 young men and women left the country in search of jobs and opportunities in Western Europe.[3] The Government aims to reverse this trend and put the country on a path of sustainable and equitable growth through ensuring macroeconomic stability and competitiveness and by investing in people and social cohesion.[4] These objectives of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) are underpinned by the strategic objective of ensuring good governance and rule of law for the ultimate aim of EU accession.

2. Albania's institutions still struggle with ensuring trust. The underlying challenge is the politicization of public institutions whereby citizens rely on political patronage or informal networks in their search for opportunities, services and justice. More than half of Albanians think that the judiciary and electoral management bodies are politicized. One third report corruption in their dealings with public institutions. [5] Overcoming this challenge of politicization is at the heart of the national reform agenda for meeting the political criteria for EU accession [6]: the functioning of a professional and depoliticized public administration and an independent judiciary; measurable results in the fight against corruption and crime; and protection of rights, notably property rights and the rights of Roma. This reform agenda for depoliticization of the administration and state institutions must be accompanied by systematic functional improvements in institutional capacities so that reforms turn into real-life improvements in the lives of men and women who turn to public institutions for services, justice and opportunities.

3. Strengthening the effectiveness, transparency, accountability and service orientation of public institutions is the main pathway towards building trust in institutions and enabling their developmental functionality.[7] More inclusive and gender-responsive, evidence-based policymaking and legislation are required for reducing inequities and corruption risks. Civil society needs space and systems so that people can hold public institutions to account. [8] At the local level, Albania undertook historic reforms of its administrative and political structure by consolidating 373 local administration units into 61 functional municipalities. A visionary gender quota in 2015 resulted in women comprising 35 per cent of local political leadership. Local administrations now shoulder the principal responsibility for service delivery but lack the necessary financial and human resources.[9] Municipal revenue is planned to increase twofold by 2020.[10] Transparent and inclusive decision-making, with women having equal voice especially over redistributive investments, is essential for creating real-life benefits for families[11] and for building trust in institutions.

4. Albania's social protection system does not address the gender-based and social determinants of poverty and social exclusion.[12] Groups at higher risk of poverty and exclusion are Roma, Egyptians and persons with disabilities. Roma are among the poorest and most marginalized.[13] The 2011 census identified some 12,000

[1] Human Development Report, 2015, Human Development Index 0.733.
[2] Albania: Trends in Poverty 2002-2012, Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)/World Bank, 2013.
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Asylum_statistics
[4] National Strategy for Development and Integration, Government of Albania, 2015-2020.
[5] Open Government Partnership, Trust in Government Survey (2014, 2015).
[6] European Union Progress Report, 2015.
[7] Cross-cutting Public Administration Reform Strategy 2015-2020.
[8] Ibid.
[9] United States Agency for International Development, Creating an Equitable, Transparent, and Predictable Unconditional Grant Formula, September 2015.
[10] Decentralization Strategy http://www.ceshtjetvendore.gov.al/files/pages_files/15-04-20-02-59-36Decentralisation_Strategy_Final_-_Feb_2015_-English.pdf
[11] Ibid.
[12] INSTAT/World Bank, 2013.
[13] Needs Assessment Study on Roma and Egyptian Communities, UNDP, 2012.

citizens as belonging to the Roma and Egyptian communities, although the actual figures are significantly higher.[14] The evident exclusion of Roma in neighbourhoods underscores the need for greater policy coherence between local and central authorities and for targeted municipal action. There are only few examples of accessible public facilities for persons with disabilities, and assistance schemes are limited to financial benefits, prone to corruptive practice and unable to remove barriers for these people. Some 60 per cent of women in Albania experience some form of violence during their lifetime, but only 15 per cent of survivors report seeking help from institutions, with majority of women seeking protection from family networks.[15] These concerns echo the findings from the universal periodic review. On the other hand, Albania's track record for religious tolerance and social harmony is a unique asset for social cohesion.

5. Labour market inactivity, especially of women, is an obstacle to growth. Young men and women seek the agency of family or patronage networks for job opportunities, especially for coveted jobs in the public sector.[16] Labour market participation is therefore is low, at 33.5 per cent for young women and 55.1 per cent for men. The youth unemployment rate of 34.2 per cent is nearly double the national average.[17] A sense of relative deprivation and frustrated expectations, including for employment, are drivers for outmigration and potentially for radicalization among young men.[18] Yet, almost half of employers in Albania report difficulties in finding sufficiently skilled workers. Only 3.5 per cent of jobseekers benefit from employment programmes.[19] One third of unemployed youth are neither in education nor in training. One third of young women do not seek work because of family obligations.[20] The vocational and tertiary education systems are fragmented and unable to provide young people with the skills needed for their European future.

6. Households and enterprises suffer from frequent energy cuts, especially in winter months. Almost all electricity is generated from hydro resources, but the energy import scheme to cover gaps is costly, pointing to the underutilization of other renewable sources, e.g., solar energy. High energy use per unit of gross domestic product[21] underscores untapped potential in energy efficiency investments. Albania hosts diverse ecosystems, 450 kilometres of coastal line and six river catchments. However, the protected areas system is chronically underfunded and understaffed.[22] New co-management systems with local, regional and central authorities are needed, as are financing mechanisms to spur innovations for energy efficiency and environmental protection. Albania's vulnerabilities to climate change and natural disasters are under-addressed in national and especially local development planning.[23] Governance mechanisms trusted by citizens are needed to manage the trade-offs between environmental sustainability, resilience and short-term gains.

7. Through the period 2012-2016, UNDP contributed in all of these areas, building the foundations for continuity and expansion. UNDP was most successful when it supported nationally driven reforms (e.g., territorial reform) and where its pilot contributions were institutionalized and integrated within the public policy framework.[24] For example, the piloting and then policy-level adoption of prevention and service mechanisms (coordinated community response) for responding to gender-based violence is a national achievement attributed to UNDP.[25] The newly amalgamated local government units provide pathways for UNDP to scale this practice to all municipalities and for gender mainstreaming in local service delivery. Consistent pursuit of United Nations values in human rights and maintaining national policy attention on equity and social inclusion distinguished the UNDP country programme.[26] Going forward, noting that Albania will begin negotiations on EU accession, UNDP and its United Nations partners must maintain a policy focus

[14] Roma and Egyptian Associations estimate 120,000 to 200.000.
[15] Domestic Violence in Albania, UNDP/INSTAT, 2013.
[16] http://europeandcis.undp.org/blog/2013/02/13/albania-young-people-talk-jobs-and-what-they-want-post2015/
[17] INSTAT, Labour Force Survey 2015.
[18] Institute for Democracy and Mediation, Religious Extremism in Albania, 2015
[19] National Employment Service (NES), Skills Needs Analysis 2014.
[20] INSTAT, Labour Force Survey, 2014.
[21] UNDP nationally appropriate mitigation action report 2014.
[22] National Protected Areas Agency: http://akzm.gov.al
[23] Policy Document on Climate Change Adaptation, UNDP-Ministry of Environment, 2013.
[24] Albania Assessment of Development Results (ADR), 2016.
[25] Ibid, p.36.
[26] Ibid p.36.

on social inclusion and associated action plans.[27] However, UNDP also risked capacity substitution when it collected data, evidence and knowledge to aid line ministries' policy development functions.[28] UNDP will address this risk by focusing more on the implementation capacities of newly amalgamated local government units in support of real-life improvements. Another UNDP comparative advantage was its management arrangements, made possible by the skills and competency of its national staff, to co-design and co-manage programme outputs with national and local partners, including civil society. This ensured responsiveness while reinforcing national ownership. The management capacity of UNDP presents its national and international partners with an asset through which to channel technical and financial assistance towards reform objectives.[29]

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

8. Programme priorities are drawn from the United Nations Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development 2017–2021, which in turn supports select objectives of the NSDI for 2015-2020. Programme priorities reflect the comparative advantages of UNDP in supporting national reforms, upholding values of rights and equity and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. UNDP will leverage its past achievements and seek to reinforce the positive impacts of the administrative territorial reform for increasing service delivery capacities of institutions, ultimately building trust and creating social and economic dividends for the men and women who stand most to benefit from increased transparency, accountability and citizen orientation of services.

9. United Nations conventions provide frameworks for policy and implementation, coupled with recommendations from the universal periodic review process. The Roma and Egyptian communities, persons with disabilities and women victims of gender-based violence are the targeted vulnerable groups. This targeting follows participatory exclusion profiling and analysis from the previous programme period. Geographic targeting will not be pursued due to past experience when such targeting and division of labour between development partners resulted in a negative fragmentation of the policy environment. However, local government units with a concentration of Roma and Egyptian communities at risk of exclusion will be targeted, as will young women and men, especially for skills-building for their meaningful participation in the labour force.

10. The Delivering as One context of the previous programme provided for joint planning and division of labour between UNDP and partner United Nations agencies and created effectiveness and efficiency gains, notably in social and economic inclusion and gender equality results. Building on this, the Sustainable Development Goals present strong entry points for UNDP and United Nations partners to deliver results: The programme delivery strategy focusing on the agency of local government units enables UNDP to contribute towards Goal 11 on urban development. It also provides for multisectoral governance (Goal 16) and issue-based solutions to challenges of gender inequality (Goal 5), Roma exclusion (Goal 10) and environmental sustainability (Goal 13) at municipal levels. In this context, the capital, Tirana, home to 20 per cent of the country's poor, has the nascent capacities and potential to generate such solutions.[30]

11. **Democratic governance and rule of law** is the first priority, in line with outcome 1 of the country programme, by 2021, state and civil society organizations perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards. It derives from the cross-cutting objective of the NSDI for democracy, good governance and rule of law and the Government's adoption of the Sustainable Development Goal 16 pilot indicators during the previous programming period.

12. Legislative reforms of the judiciary, elections and public administration are necessary but not sufficient for ensuring that citizens trust core state institutions (e.g., rule of law, human rights institutions and electoral management bodies). UNDP will support the institutional capacities of core state institutions to enable citizens, especially women, to turn to them for voice, representation and redress (Sustainable Development Goal 16).

[27] Ibid p.71.
[28] Ibid pp.35-36.
[29] Ibid p.36.
[30] World Bank: An Update on Poverty and Inequality in Albania, 2015.

UNDP has a niche in governance derived from co-designing with the Government the roadmap for the administrative and territorial reform and managing pooled resources in support of governance reforms. UNDP will help to implement local governance reform priorities identified and agreed with the Government, development partners and the EU. These include performance monitoring systems for service delivery and one-stop shops at municipal levels; gender mainstreaming of municipal service delivery plans; and further improvements of administrative and public finance management capacities to prepare local authorities for European integration. Gender mainstreaming of major reform packages and policies will be ensured through support to the national gender machinery. Women as agents of change will be supported at parliamentary and municipal council levels. The 61 new municipalities are the institutional platforms for local integrity systems and anti-corruption actions with civil society. In partnership with the National Anticorruption Coordinator, UNDP will pilot and help replicate municipal integrity plans, which translate the National Strategy on Anticorruption into local action. UNDP will help the Government and its civil society partners monitor the progress and effectiveness of governance reforms, noting that this requires an independent and neutral stance through trusted metrics of monitoring. The indicators for Sustainable Development Goal 16 piloted and adopted by Albania provide such metrics. UNDP will also support civil society-led surveys of public perceptions of trust, as well as open government and open data applications.

13. **Promoting social inclusion and the rights of vulnerable communities** is the second priority, deriving from outcome 2, women, men, girls and boys, especially those from marginalized and vulnerable groups, are exercising their entitlements to equitable quality services and in line with human rights to ensure social inclusion and cohesion. This priority resonates with the NSDI priority for investing in people and social cohesion. It further reinforces the achievement of the political criteria for EU accession as it promotes human rights.

14. UNDP will deepen its support to the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth to carry out its mandate to monitor and coordinate the adoption of social inclusion and gender equality targets by line ministries and local authorities. A statistical indicators and integrity group will be established to underpin the Ministry's role in monitoring, coordinating and directing sectoral policy towards narrowing inequalities between men and women, and between the broader population and recognizable disadvantaged groups, such as persons with disabilities and the Roma and Egyptian communities (Sustainable Development Goal 10). Having actively supported the articulation of the national policy and vision for social inclusion and gender equality in the previous programme period,[31] UNDP will support the design and implementation of concrete social inclusion measures, especially targeting the Roma and Egyptian communities and persons with disabilities, by relevant line ministries and local authorities. Noting the complex nature of social exclusion and the multiple levels of response required to address it, local government units will be supported to develop procedures and funding mechanisms for partnerships with non-governmental organizations in the planning and delivery of social inclusion measures. Special support will be given to local civil society, representing vulnerable communities. Innovative ways of social protection financing will be explored. The effectiveness and coverage of the cross-sectoral, coordinated mechanisms for community violence prevention and response to address the multiple needs, including for justice, of survivors of gender-based violence will be deepened and expanded, and pilots scaled up to the newly amalgamated local government units.

15. **Ensuring that young women and men have opportunities and skills** is the third priority, in line with outcome 3, economic growth priorities, policies and programmes of the Government of Albania are inclusive, sustainable and gender-responsive, with greater focus on competitiveness, decent jobs and rural development. This mirrors outcome 1 of the UNDP Strategic Plan and derives from a development pathway that supports realization of the national priorities for investment in people and a competitive economy. Progress in this area will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 8.

16. UNDP will work with the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth to help young people find viable and skills-building routes to employment, rather than relying on informal patronage networks for jobs in the public sector. UNDP will support further reforms for optimizing the fragmented network of public and private

[31] ADR, pp.67-68.

vocational training providers so that they can give young people the education and skills required for Albania's European future. UNDP will support partnerships between the vocational education and training system and businesses through work-based learning in priority sectors such as tourism, agriculture and information technologies. UNDP will continue to help improve the effectiveness and transparency of existing employment promotion policies, e.g., cash benefits to enterprises, and monitor their results. Integrated approaches between the social sector and labour market will be adopted to support the inclusion of the vulnerable into the world of work. Labour market measures will be developed for hard-to-employ groups such as Roma and persons with disabilities. Addressing women's low rates of participation in the labour force will have high priority. UNDP will complement these labour market measures with programmes to encourage young men and women in entrepreneurial activities. Innovative solutions to complicated issues such as young women's care obligations and the potentially radicalizing exclusion and frustrations of young men will be explored and tested through pilots, depending on partnerships and resources.

17. **Environment and climate change** is the fourth priority, deriving from outcome 4, government and non-government actors adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction. This mirrors Strategic Plan outcome 1 and responds to the NSDI objective of sustainable growth and provides the framework for UNDP to support national realization of a broad range of Sustainable Development Goals.

18. UNDP will deliver results at two levels: at central level, for financing mechanisms; and at the local government unit level, for gradually consolidating the responsibility to act for the present protection and the future resilience of the environment. UNDP will support broader ownership of the climate agenda and work with the Ministries of Environment and of Energy and others and build inter-institutional partnerships. This will provide the governance basis for the establishment of innovative funding mechanisms that can incentivize and help to pay for improved energy efficiency and renewable solutions (Sustainable Development Goals13 and 7). It will also help Albania to access global climate financing. Synergies and partnerships with international and regional financial institutions will underpin such financing mechanisms and help to build market uptake for solutions. Building on its response to the 2015 floods, UNDP will work with the scientific community to map climatic risks and work with local communities, especially women and youth, to help local authorities identify and implement adaptation measures (Sustainable Development Goal 9). Such practices will feed into and reinforce the development of a gender action plan on adaptation and mitigation for adoption and further implementation by the Government (Sustainable Development Goal 5). UNDP will continue its partnership with the Ministry of Environment and promote innovative financing and co-management mechanisms for protection of natural resources, combined with internationally comparable performance measurements. UNDP will institutionalize Albania's partnerships with homologue institutions of the riparian countries of the Drin River (South-South cooperation) and develop implementing procedures for management of this transboundary basin.

III. Programme and risk management

19. The country programme will be nationally executed. The Government's coordinating agency will be the Department of Donor Coordination of the Prime Ministry. The integrated policy management groups architecture, led by the Government, provides the coordination mechanism for UNDP and other international partners contributing to results in key reform areas linked to EU sectoral programmes. UNDP will work with this Department to develop cross-sectoral programs and establish cooperation mechanisms for their implementation. Other national and subnational authorities and civil society organizations will be implementing partners, as defined in the results framework. Direct execution will be used in exceptional situations. UNDP will continue to provide implementation support services at the request of the Government and apply Executive Board-approved programme and development effectiveness charges to concerned projects.

20. The service delivery orientation of the programme is the basis for co-management with the Government and increasing national cost-sharing for achievement of results. Bilateral development partners and the EU are strategic partners for setting the joint policy agenda and knowledge generation. They are also partners for co-funding and pool funding of national reforms supported by UNDP. The Global Environment Facility will

be a catalyst for building innovative funding mechanisms for both protection and climate change adaptation and mitigation. The joint resource mobilization strategy of the One United Nations Coherence Fund for the programme of cooperation will support UNDP results in joint programming with United Nations agency partners.

21. The country office will need to manage two main risks. The most important is the reform agenda. Partisan polarization risks blocking core reforms in the areas of governance and rule of law necessary for EU accession. To advocate momentum for key reforms, UNDP will actively build bipartisan dialogue based on independent evidence and monitoring with civil society, e.g., through open government and data partnerships. This will help UNDP to maintain a firmly non-partisan stance and focus on bringing tangible improvements to people's lives. The second risk, linked to the first, is funding. A change of focus from the reform agenda for EU accession towards shorter-term partisan considerations will undermine the commitment of international partners. Further financial prudence will be maintained to prepare for potential reversals in funding commitments.

22. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

23. Outcome and output indicators have been selected to ensure that they can be measured easily and monitored on a regular basis. In some cases, UNDP will derive the data through commissioned surveys, e.g., the Open Government Partnership. The programme strategy focusing on service delivery and ensuring that performance monitoring tools are used at local levels creates possibilities for self-evaluation. It also keeps the focus firmly on the lives of the people served by UNDP. During the programme period, the Institute of National Statistics will transition fully to European methodologies, notably the EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions. When adopted, the latter will provide much needed metrics for measuring poverty, inequalities and social exclusion. During the programme period, the establishment of a statistical indicators and integrity group, with UNDP support, will provide the institutional basis for monitoring inequalities (Sustainable Development Goal 10).

24. The assessment of development results and evaluation of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework inform the scope and trajectory of the proposed country programme. Given the programme structure, future evaluations will include outcome and project evaluations especially where projects represent the contributions of multiple donors to broad reforms.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Albania (2017-2021)

National priority: Good governance democracy and rule of law, Sustainable Development Goals 5, 10, 11, 16

UNDAF outcome 1: State and civil society organization perform effectively and with accountability for consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards

Related Strategic Plan (2014-2017) Outcome: 2. Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, and targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnerships, frameworks	Indicative resources, by outcome
1.1 % Members of Parliament, municipal councilor positions held by women Baseline (2015): Target: MPs 21% 30% municipal councilors 35% 50% 1.2 Annual rating of democratic change in Albania (composite) Baseline (2015): Target: 4.14/7 3.9 1.3 Annual rating of World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law Index (composite) Baseline (2015): Target (2021): 0.52/1 0.60 1.4 Perceptions of trust in core public institutions Baseline (2015): Trust in: Government (34%) Parliament (22%) Judiciary (17%) Target: Trust in: Government (45%) Parliament (45%) Judiciary (50%)	Central Electoral Commission (CEC) website Freedom House (annually) WJP Rule of Law Index,2015 (annually) Open Government Partnership (OGP) Trust in Institutions Survey (annually)	**Output 1.1 Constitutional, parliamentary and independent bodies are reinforced to carry out core functions.** Indicator 1.1.1 Extent[1] to which human rights institutions have the capacity to support fulfilment of national and international human rights obligations (1-4) Baseline: Target: 2 4 Source: UNDP (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2.3.1) Indicator 1.1.2 Extent[2] to which electoral management bodies perform core functions (1-4) Baseline: Target: 2 4 Source: CEC/UNDP(Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2.1.1) Indicator 1.1.3 Number of women participating as candidates in local and national elections Baseline: 2,834 (2013) Target 3,200 (2021) Source: CEC **Output 1.2 National/local institutions have improved capacities/services to prevent corruption and increase accountability and transparency in service delivery** Indicator 1.2.1 Number of proposals adopted to mitigate sector-specific corruption risks	1.1 Independent institutions (including rule of law and human rights institutions) electoral management bodies, political parties, parliamentary commissions/caucuses. Development partners, especially EU, OSCE, Council of Europe; UN-Women as key partner in Delivering as One outcome group.	**Regular:** $ 585,000 **Other:** $12,065,000 **Total:** $12,650,000

[1] 1. No action has yet been taken; 2. Partially operational 3. Operational 4. Operational and there is demonstrable evidence that this is leading to fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified HR obligations.
[2] 1- Not achieved; 2- Partially achieved; 3- Mostly achieved; 4- Fully achieved

1.5 Level of citizen perception of corruption manifestations in public institutions Baseline (2015): Central government (34%) Local governments (41%) Target: Central government (20%) Local governments (20%)	OGP National Survey (annually)	Baseline: 2 Target: 10 Source: National Coordinator for Anti-Corruption , Ministry of Innovation and Public Administration (MIPA) Indicator 1.2.2 Number of municipalities with service delivery performance monitoring system in place. Baseline: 2 (2016) Target: 61 Source: Ministry of Local Issues (MoLI) Indicator 1.2.3 Number of municipalities with territorially functional one-stop shop service Baseline: 1 Target: 40 (UNDP); 21 (other development partners) Indicator 1.2.4 Number of municipalities with operating municipal integrity plans Baseline: 0 Target: 6 **Output 1.3 State institutions have capacities and mechanisms to mainstream gender in policymaking and planning processes** Indicator 1.3.1 Number of legal framework amendments in line with treaty body recommendations Baseline: Target: 2 5 Indicator 1.3.2 Number of gender mainstreamed municipal service delivery plans Baseline: Target: 2 61 Source: MoLI Indicator 1.3.3 – Number of national policies reviewed by the National Council on Gender Equality Baseline Target 0 (2015) 7 Indicator 1.3.4 Number of women councilors supported in leadership and local policymaking Baseline Target 20 (2016) 220 **Output 1.4 Civil society groups, individuals and young people participate in decision-making processes and more actively monitor national and local institutions**	1.2 Ministry of Innovation and Public Administration; Ministry of Local Issues; local government units (LGUs); National Coordinator for Anti-Corruption; Development partners (Governments of Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and United States and/or their international development cooperation agencies; and Council of Europe, CSOs, OGP partners. 1.3 National gender machinery, Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth (MSWY); women's NGOs, parliamentary commissions, National Council on Gender Equality; UN-Women; Government of Sweden 1.4 Local Government Units, CSOs, EU	

		Indicator 1.4.1. Number of CSOs using open platforms and networks Baseline Target 0 (2015) 35 (15 women's organizations; 5 youth; 10 other) Source: Parliament. UNDP (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 2.4.2) Indicator 1.4.2 Number of municipalities having systematic public consultation mechanisms in place Baseline: Target: 2 61 Source: MoLI		
National priority: Investing in people and social cohesion; good governance, democracy and rule of law; Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 10, 16				
UNDAF outcome 2: All women, men, girls and boys, especially those from marginalized and vulnerable groups, are exercising their entitlements to equitable quality services, in line with human rights; and more effective and efficient investments in human and financial resources are being made at central and local levels to ensure social inclusion and cohesion.				
Related Strategic Plan (2014-2017) Outcome : 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
2.1 Number of sector-specific policies with explicit social inclusion targets Baseline Target: 4 (2015) 24 2.2 Level of implementation of National Action Plan on Roma and Egyptian Integration Baseline: rated 1 of an estimated rating of 1 to 5 Target: Rated at least 3 2.3 % women (ages 18-55 years) who experience domestic violence Baseline: Target: 23.7% (2013) 21% (2018)	MSWY Annual report on social inclusion MSWY/Official Gazette Agency for Civil Society Support	**Output 2.1 Social inclusion measures at national/local levels are adopted with effective clear targets that reflect equity** Indicator 2.1.1 Functioning of Statistical Indicators and Integrity Group Baseline: Target: No Yes Source: MSWY Indicator 2.1.2 Number of new regulations and instructions on social inclusion measures that involve two or more target ministries (cross-sectoral, issue-based approach) Baseline: Target: 1 8 Source: MSWY Indicator 2.1.3 Number of LGUs with social inclusion programmes and budgets for their implementation Baseline: Target: 0 (2015) 15 Source: MSWY	MSWY, Ministry of Urban Development; State Social Service, LGUs; CSOs; Agency for Support of Civil Society, EU and South-South cooperation partners EU, Governments of Italy, Sweden and Switzerland and their development cooperation agencies Delivering as One outcome group lead UNICEF with other United Nations partners	**Regular:** $ 585,000 **Other:** $10,765,000 **Total:** $11,350,000

		Indicator 2.1.4 Number of legal amendments drafted to align with Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and international/national standards on persons with disabilities Baseline: Target: 1 6 Source: MSWY Indicator 2.1.5 Number of new community upgrading projects in Roma neighborhoods implemented. Baseline Target 10 (2015) 22 (2020) **Output 2.2 Frameworks and dialogue processes in place for effective civil society engagement in development.** Indicator 2.2.1 Number of CSOs with improved capacities for better service delivery Baseline 0 (2016) Target 60 (15 Roma/Egyptian; 15 women; 8 youth) Source UNDP Project Reports Indicator 2.2.2 Number of LGUs adopting funding procedures and mechanisms to CSOs for service provision Baseline: Target: 0(2016) 10 Source: Agency for Civil Society Support **Output 2.3 Capacity of institutions and service providers strengthened to implement legislation and normative standards on elimination of violence against women and other forms of discrimination.** Indicator 2.3.1 Number of municipalities with strengthened services to prevent and address sexual and gender-based violence and functional community coordinated response Baseline: Target: 27 61 Source: MSWY Indicator 2.3.2 Number of cases of gender-based violence addressed through coordinated response Baseline: Target: 370 (November 2015) 120 (annually) Source: MSWY		

National priority: Ensuring growth through increased competitiveness and innovation; investing in people and social cohesion; **Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11**				
Related Strategic Plan (2014-2017) Outcome : 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
UNDAF outcome 3: Economic growth priorities, policies and programmes of the Government of Albania are inclusive, sustainable and gender-responsive, with greater focus on competitiveness, decent jobs and rural development.				
3.1 Number of new businesses established by men and women Baseline (2014): Target (annually): Total 16,731 +10% Female 1,947 +10% Male 14,784 +10% 3.2 Unemployment rate (men and women (age 15+ years) who are: without work; available for work, seeking work) Baseline (2014): Target: Total 17.6% 15% (by 2020) Female 15.8% 15% Male 18.9% 15%	National Registration Centre (annually) INSTAT Labour Force Surveys	**Output 3.1 An optimized skills development system contributes to an adequately skilled labour force that meets private sector needs** Indicator 3.1.1 Quality assurance and accreditation systems in place for public and private vocational education training providers Baseline: Target: No Yes Source: MSWY Indicator 3.1.2 Number of public-private partnerships formed for work-based learning Baseline: Target: 0 2 Source: UNDP (Integrated Results and Resources Framework 7.2.1) **Output 3.2 State institutions are better able to develop, implement and monitor employment policies that seek the labour market integration of vulnerable groups** Indicator 3.2.1 Extent to which policies, systems and/or institutional measures are in place at the national and subnational levels to generate and strengthen employment and livelihoods Baseline: Target: 2 3 Source: MSWY/NES Indicator 3.2.2 Number of beneficiaries of active labour market measures Baseline (2015): Target (2020): Total: 5,817 6,500 (Women 3,799/ 4,200) (Youth 3,118 3,500 (Roma 162 400 Persons with disabilities 30 100 Source: MSWY/NES **Output 3.3 Policies that promote youth entrepreneurship and innovation at the central/local level are operationalized**	MSWY, Ministry of Economic Development, Trade, Tourism and Entrepreneurship; Ministry of Education and Sports; National Employment Service (NES); National Agency for Vocational Education; Albanian Investment Development Agency; LGUs; EU, development partners including Governments of Austria, and Switzerland Delivering as One outcome group with ILO.	**Regular:** $ 585,000 **Other:** $ 9,815,000 **Total:** $10,400,000

		Indicator 3.3.1 Number of young women and men beneficiaries of entrepreneurship support schemes Baseline: Target: 0 150 (Total) 75 women 3 persons with disabilities/ 5 Roma/Egyptian Source: NES, programme reports Indicator 3.3.2 Number of additional pilot and demonstration projects initiated or scaled up by national partners Baseline: Target: 0 6 Source: programme reports		
National priority: Environmental preservation, through the promotion of sustainable production and consumption, the prevention of environmental degradation, the integration of environmental issues in all sectoral strategies; Sustainable Development Goals 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15				
UNDAF outcome 4: Government and non-government actors adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction				
Related Strategic Plan (2014-2017) Outcome : 1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
4.1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (CO_2 eq kT) Baseline (Fuel combustion, 2009): 5,116 Target (2020): 8.3% decrease from the baseline scenario 4.2 Number of hectares of land managed sustainably as protected areas under a conservation, sustainable use or access- and benefits-sharing regime Baseline (2015): Target (2021): 9,424 hectares 73,219 hectares	Biennial update reports of GHG inventory to the UNFCCC; National Communication on Climate Change; European Energy Agency (annually)	**Output 4.1 Extent to which climate finance is being accessed (by government and non-government institutions)** Indicator 4.1.1 Progress in establishing Energy Efficiency Fund in line w requirements for Green Climate Fund accreditation[3] Baseline: Target: 1 4 Source: MoE/MEI Indicator 4.1.2 Gender action plan for climate change adaptation and mitigation prepared; Baseline: Target: No Yes Source: MoE/UNDP Indicator 4.1.3 Number of priority actions from the climate change gender action plan implemented Baseline: Target: 0 TBC	Ministries of: Environment (MoE); Energy and Industry (MEI); Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration (MARDWA); Urban Development; National Agency on Protected Areas; Environmental Inspectorate; National Environmental Protection Agency; National Agency on Territorial Planning; LGUs; Development partners: EU, SIDA, GIZ, USAID, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and World Bank. CSOs, academia Delivering as One outcome group United Nations partners.	**Regular:** $ 505,000 **Other:** $ 8,605,000 **Total:** $9,110,000

[3] 1=none in place; 2=preparation of the Energy Efficiency Fund in line with Global Conservation Fund (GCF) requirements ; 3=endorsement of the Energy Efficiency Fund ; 4=submission to GCF

		Source: MoE/UNDP **Output 4.2 Local authorities are able to implement energy efficiency measures as well as more resilient to expected climate change impacts** Indicator 4.2.1 Number of municipalities introducing improved energy efficiency solutions Baseline: Target: 5 61 Source: National Energy Efficiency Action Plan reports Indicator 4.2.2 Number of climate change adaptation measures identified and implemented in Vjosa area Baseline Target 0 2 **Output 4.3 Central and local institutions and communities are more aware and better prepared to ensure the protection of natural resources** Indicator 4.3.1 Performance of protected areas participatory management Baseline: Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool-(METT) score less than 30% Target: 50% Source: MoE Indicator 4.3.2 Degree[4] to which the national environmental information portal has been harmonized and enhanced to better serve communities and decision makers Baseline: Target: 2 4 Source: MoE **Output 4.4 Strategic Action Plan on Drini provides means for its effective management** Indicator 4.4.1 Transboundary interventions implemented with riparian partners (South-South cooperation) Baseline: Target: 0 4 Source: UNDP/MARDWA		

[4] 1=Not at all; 2=to a very partial extent; 3=to some extent; 4=to a significant extent; 5=to full extent.